

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 17

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

**AMERICAN LEGATION.**—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
**THOMAS J. JARVIS,**  
Minister.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
**H. G. MACDONELL,**  
Minister.  
**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 45, Rua do Ouvidor.  
**H. CLAY ARNISTON,**  
Consul General.  
**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 5, Travessa de D. Manoel. **GEORGE THORNTON RICKETTS,**  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p.m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 10 a.m., and on the Great Festival at nine, in the morning. Holy Eucharist every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
**FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.**  
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
**ALBERT ALLEN,** Clerk. No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—A. J. G. de Azevedo. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11.30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7.30 p.m. on Fridays.  
**H. C. TUCKER,** Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching 7.30 p.m. Sundays; prayer meeting, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.  
**J. L. KENNEDY,** Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
**PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Conde de Rio, No. 151. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, 7 a.m. and 7.30 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7.30 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English services on the 1st [p.m.] and 2nd [11 a.m.] [Sundays] of each month.  
**E. H. SOPER,** Pastor.  
**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 9.30, p.m.  
**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.**—Open daily, No. 80, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
**THOMAS HOOPER,** Missionary.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

**DOM PEDRO II.**—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at 5 a.m., and is divided at Belém into Central, and S. Paulo branch; former arrives at Barra do Piraí 7.20, Entre Rios 9.40 and Lafayette terminates at 5.30 p.m. latter arrives at Barra at 7.40 a.m., and Cocheco, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 11.55. From Entre Rios train leaves at 6.59 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo da Colina at 11.36. Downward, trains leave Barra at 7.30 a.m., Cocheco at 9.40 (S. Paulo branch), 1.10 p.m. Porto Novo at 1.15; Entre Rios 3.07, arrive at Barra at 5.10 and 5.15 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m.  
**Limited Express.** leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10.25; Entre Rios at 12.23 and Marinho Proprio (terminus) at 6.58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 and arrives at Cocheco at 6.55 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3.15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.55. Downward, train leaves Marinho Proprio at 5.50 a.m., Cocheco at 6.45 and Porto Novo 8.25, arriving at Barra at 11.15 and 11.30 p.m., reach Rio at 5.10 p.m.  
**Mixed Train.** leaves Rio at 8.35 and 9.20 a.m., 3.45 and 5 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 5.03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 10.20 a.m., and 3.55 p.m. fourth and fifth to Barra arriving at 11.30. Downward, trains leave Barra at 4.30 a.m., arriving at Barra 5.17 and Rio at 5.20 p.m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5.50 a.m., arriving in Rio at 11.15 a.m., and 1.15 p.m. and leave Belém at 5.10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7.58.  
**Night service.** Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m., every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m., Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.30 p.m., every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a.m.  
**S. PAULO AND RIO.**—Train leaves Cocheco at 12 m., arriving at S. Paulo at 8.10 p.m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6.45 a.m., and arrives at Cocheco at 12.40 p.m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.  
**CANTAGALLOR R.**—Leaves Niterói (Sant' Anna) 6.30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.35; Cordeiro 11 hour per way from Cantagallo 12.48 and Maciço 12.48 p.m. Return train leaves Maciço 12.05, Cordeiro 12.05 and Nova Friburgo 12.05 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5.50 p.m. Every ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant' Anna, connecting with trains.  
**CORCOVADO R. R.**—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Lapaço, at 6.30, 10, and 12 a.m., and 2, 4, and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and at 4.20 and 8.20 p.m. on week-days.  
**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.**—Steamers leave Petropolis Monday at 4 p.m., week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a.m., week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12.13 p.m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.**—Rua do Hospício, No. 1, 1st floor.  
**BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.**—Rua do Príncipe No. 48.  
**BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
**MUSEU NACIONAL.**—Praça da Aclamação, com Rua da Constituição.  
**GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.**—No. 12, Rua dos Bacalhoes.

### Medical Directory

**Dr. Custodio dos Santos,** Surgeon and Physician.  
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office: Rua do Rosário, No. 131, from 10.30 p.m.  
**Dr. W. J. Fairbairn;** M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 5.30 p.m. Residence: N. 13, Rua de D. Antonino, Botafogo, Mel. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

### Hotels.

**FREITAS' HOTEL.**  
186 RUA DO CATETE  
**J. F. FREITAS,** Proprietor.  
Recently enlarged and refitted.

**HOTEL BRAGAÇA.**  
PETROPOLIS.  
**ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS,** Proprietor.  
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

**GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS.**  
PETROPOLIS.  
**ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS,** Proprietor.  
A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated, and provided with every convenience. The largest establishment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for summer visitors.

**HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ.**  
PETROPOLIS.  
No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.  
(In front of the Imperial Palace)  
**GEORGE BERESFORD,** Proprietor.

**HOTEL LEUENROTH.**  
NOVA FRIBURGO.  
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)  
**CARL ENGERT,** Proprietor.

**TIJUCA.**  
**MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL.**  
ALTO DA BOA VISTA.  
(Opposite the Imperial Residence.)

Excellent accommodations for respectable families and single persons. First-class table, attendance, wines and bath. The highest and most invigorating climate in the vicinity of Rio—1250 feet above the sea level and only 1 hour and 40 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Charming walks, drives, and views.  
Trains pass every 20 minutes from the Largo S. Francisco de Paula—those of 5 and 7.25 a.m., and 2.25, 4.03 and 4.20 (express) p.m. connecting with regular coaches on week days. The 7.45 a.m. train only on Sundays and holidays connects with a special coach for the Hotel, arriving in time for breakfast.  
**JOSÉ F. MURRAY,** Proprietor.

Information kindly given by  
Messrs. Cusley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.  
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1, Praça D. Pele II.  
Telephone No. 2049.

## Business Announcements.

**JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.**  
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
88, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

## WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,*  
*United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,*  
*&c. &c.*

and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)*  
*Assurance Co., Limited.*

Cons:—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chief British Ports; and, amongst others, supply coal under contract, to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government;  
His Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c.

Insurance:—Fire & Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates.  
Bonded Warehouses on the Island Macagnê Pequeno for the storage of Merchandise in transit.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.

**John L. Bisset,**  
Manager.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde) Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

**JOHN MILLER & Co.**  
Importers and Commission Merchants.  
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

**C. T. DWINAL,**  
34 RUA DA QUITANDA  
Dealer in  
**Sewing Machines,**  
and all articles pertaining to their use.  
Also in materials for lightning conductors.

**W. R. CASSELS & Co.**  
13 Rua Pinheiro de Mago,  
RIO DE JANEIRO,  
and  
**CASSELS, KING & Co.**  
36 & 38, Calle Maquina,  
BURNOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.  
Further Agencies, suitable in their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMA**  
**ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co.**  
No. 40, Rua dos Ourives

Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection.  
View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.  
Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Landring during a three years journey made for that special purpose.

**R. F. SEARS & Co.**—Paris  
THE SEARS COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.—New York  
The undersigned beg to announce that, having been duly organized as a business Corporation under the laws of the State of New York, they have commenced business at the above address, under the corporate name

**The Sears Commercial Company, Limited.**  
with a capital of \$500,000.  
They will transact business as general merchants, devoting themselves especially to the importation, purchase and sale of  
INDIA RUBBER and GUTTA PERCHA, and will do a general shipping and commission business.

Possessing abundant facilities and having agents and correspondents in Europe, Africa, Brazil and the West Coast of South America and Mexico, and being well acquainted with the customs and manufactures in the Country, they are in a position to do business favorably and to the interests of their clients and customers.

THE SEARS COMMERCIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.  
W. H. Fries, President. J. A. Fischer, Secretary.  
HARDY SQUARE, New York, June 21st, 1886.  
Reference: Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., New York.  
Messrs. Kehler Peabody & Co., New York.

## AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1875.  
Incorporated under laws of State of New York, 1858.  
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
**BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,**  
**LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK**  
**NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for**  
**Foreign Governments.**

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.  
**BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS**  
**FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,**  
**DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,**  
**STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style**  
**FROM STEEL PLATES.**  
We special attention to the perfecting of  
special papers, and making it a specialty for  
one of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.**  
Work Executed in Water-proof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHY AND TYPE PRINTING.  
**RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.**  
Blank Cheques, Labels, Calendars.

**BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**  
**JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.**  
**A. D. SHEPARD,**  
**W. M. SMILLIE,**  
**THOUB ROBERTSON,**  
**THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.**

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established 1831)  
**BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & Co.,**  
Proprietors.

These locomotives are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Railway Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

**Norton, Megaw & Co.**  
No. 52, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.

LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Blakford's patent

use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

**Watson, Ritchie & Co.**  
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni  
Rio de Janeiro.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

**A. WHITNEY & SONS,**

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS,

TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.

WHEELS IN RUBBER, IRON, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

**THE HARLAN & HOLLINGS-**

**WORTH CO.**

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo

Cars, for local and marine gauge roads.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.

**Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents.**

No. 52, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março.

## STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

New Replicas of the famous "Hawthorn" built for the

transport of passengers & baggage

on the Rio de Janeiro and

or with

**Swanwick & Gordon,**  
39, Rua General Cunha.  
Telephone No. 477

or with

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY  
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th  
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash necessarily in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil,  
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office  
of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do  
Ovidar.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILIPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & CO.

37 Wallabout, London, E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

850 Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15th, 1887.

The daily bulletins in regard to the Emperor's health since our last issue have stopped recording improvements and have taken to the less definite phraseology of announcing his condition as "without change." There still continues to be a very disquieting uncertainty about the matter which arouses considerable concern, for it gives the impression, perhaps unwarranted, that His Majesty's health is in a very critical condition. We do not think that there has been any marked change either way, but the continued seclusion of His Majesty, the long interval since any public business of importance has been laid before him, and the many apparently well-authenticated reports of his enfeebled condition all lead to a conclusion that there are grave reasons for anxiety. The projected trip to Europe still appears undecided, the reports being that His Majesty does not like to leave while public affairs remain in so complicated a state, and that there is some hesitation about leaving the regency in the hands of the present ministry. Other reports, however, state that the Emperor will soon apply for a leave of absence, and will leave for Europe about the beginning of next month.

The arrival of the Comte d'Eu, the Princess Imperial and their family took place on the 8th. The public demonstrations of welcome were not elaborate, but they were spontaneous and general. Official and private commissions went on board the *Gironde* to meet and welcome them, crowds of people waited to greet their landing, the streets were decorated, and warm greetings met them at every turn on their way up to Tijuca. Nothing has as yet been decided as to the regency, so far as the public is informed. The receipt of telegrams from the River Plate, reporting opposition to the Comte d'Eu both here and there, indicates a very small intrigue to make the regency difficult, but the round-about means employed shows it too weak and insignificant to merit serious notice. There is a very general feeling, if our observations are correct, that a regency is anxiously awaited because it is felt that the Emperor's health imperatively requires rest and change of air. There appear to be no reasons why the Princess Imperial can not go on as in 1876-77, nor is there any fear but that she will do quite as well as the Emperor has been doing for many years past.

It is an interesting thing for Brazilian immigration advocates to know that there is always a great demand for skilled labor in the United States, and that the immigrant who has a trade always finds quick and steady employment. At the Castle Garden immigrants' depot an employment bureau is maintained where the immigrant records his name, nationality and trade, and through which he secures employment. And so reliable and efficient is this bureau that applications are sent to it from interior towns, hundreds of miles distant, the managers, who are immigration officials, undertaking to engage the class of employes required and send them to their destination. Of late years, a great demand has been made on this bureau for domestic servants, and with the best of results. It may be accepted as an established fact that no good skilled laborer or domestic servant can arrive at Castle Garden without being able to find employment in a very short time and without leaving the place. Here in Brazil, however, only the lowest class of unskilled laborers are wanted, and these only find every thing made smooth for them. If they will contract to serve on a plantation for a term of years, the government undertakes to pay their passages out and send them to their destinations. If they come as skilled laborers, nothing is done to find employment for them, and if they come as settlers, or free applicants in the labor market, only a part of their expenses are paid. Practically, therefore, none but the poorest and most helpless of immigrants are encouraged to come to Brazil, and not even the comparatively inexpensive assistance of an employment bureau is provided for them here. The contrast is a striking one, but not more so than the results. The more independent and skilled the laborer, the more real advantage will the country gain from his acquisition, while, on the contrary, the more dependent, ignorant and unskilled he is, the less chance there will be for any advantage from his presence. Brazil needs a class of immigrants who will help to develop the country, and not to retard it as the majority of those now coming will certainly do.

There was considerable uneasiness felt in business circles on the 10th inst. over the receipt of various telegrams from Santos announcing a slave insurrection in the province of São Paulo. According to some telegrams about 3,000 slaves had risen and were marching on the capital. The newspaper dispatches of the following morning did not confirm these alarming reports further than to say that the slaves had left two Campinas plantations *en masse*, and that there are some 2,000 fugitives now in Santos. On the 12th there were no telegrams whatever, which led to a belief that either the whole story was without foundation, or that it was really serious and the government had stopped all telegraphic dispatches regarding it. The dispatch of a military force on the 13th gave some color to the belief that an insurrection had really broken out. The official organ of the government in that province of the 12th says, however, that there is no basis whatever for the reports. They were occasioned by the resolution of the provincial government, at the instigation of the planters, to stop the running away of slaves and their protection by abolitionists, especially in Santos. For a long time the slaves have been escaping from the plantations and finding shelter in places where the authorities could not recover possession of them. A determined effort is now to be made to recapture these fugitives and prevent further escapes, for which end a requisition was made upon the imperial government for the necessary military force. This led to the alarming

reports sent out. In obedience to the requisition the government has sent a cruiser, the *Primeiro de Março*, to Santos with 50 marines, and 50 soldiers and 4 officers to São Paulo by rail, all to be under the orders of the president of the province. We are sincerely glad that the reports of an insurrection are untrue, for no one can wish to see anything of that character in Brazil, but at the same time we can not commend very highly the action of the government in sending a military and naval force to hunt fugitive slaves for the planters of São Paulo. It is a service which no self-respecting officer should consent to accept for a moment, and the men who do accept it—the savage, contemptible service of slave-hunting—should be branded for all time. If the São Paulo slave drivers can not do their own slave hunting, then they should suffer the consequences; the military forces of the empire should be reserved for better and more honorable service.

There is one little condition attached to a voluntary, peaceful and honorable secession of the province of São Paulo from the empire, upon which we should like to hear the opinions of the separatist agitators. São Paulo is one of the oldest and most influential among the provinces and has always enjoyed a very large share of the favors and advantages of the imperial government. Her leading men have always held prominent positions at the imperial capital, and have exercised a dominating influence both in legislation and administration. It was a Paulista who initiated the brief struggle for independence, and to Paulistas also belong the credit for much of the work of giving a permanent character to this independence and establishing the empire. Since then São Paulo has always exercised her full influence on imperial affairs, and has enjoyed her full share, if not more, of the benefits conferred. For a half century the imperial government has been continually striving to people São Paulo with European immigrants, one of the first railways built was for that province, the illegal traffic in slaves was protected largely in the interests of that province, import duties were increased and taxes imposed on commercial transactions, manufacturing industries and professions to save the plantations (largely those of São Paulo) from paying their due share towards the costs of government. The province has contributed largely toward the total revenue of the state, but not nearly so large a proportion as the province of Pará, taking the wealth and population of the two into consideration; while on the other hand São Paulo has reaped enormous benefits from the empire and Pará comparatively nothing. If the present relationship and the present state of the empire are not satisfactory to the people of São Paulo, who is to be blamed for it? May we not consider that the Paulistas have contributed largely to bring about this very state of things, and that upon their shoulders should fall a large share of responsibility for it? If, then, São Paulo is as much to blame as any province for the present financial and economic state of the country, and if imperial obligations have been created for her special benefit as much as any other province and more than for many, why should not that province assume her just and proportional share of those public obligations in case of secession? If the people of São Paulo really meditate so suicidal a step, we should like to hear whether they are willing to assume such a share of the public debt and other obligations, and what they think that share should be? The question is a practical one we know, but it concerns the welfare of the other provinces as well as the honesty and good faith of São Paulo.

To a dispassionate outsider it would appear that the "bulls" had somewhat overdone the coffee markets so far as Rio is in question. The fact that prices have advanced here to the extent that brokers quote, opens the portal to the inquiry:—if under no absolute scarcity as to supplies prices can be advanced to our present quotations, where are they to go when the absolute scarcity is felt? The fancy absolutely refuses to contemplate what the ruling prices are to be here in December-March next crop year! There seems little doubt that the "bulls" having cornered the "bears" were determined to strip off wool and hide, and this seems to have been done. Now, let the "bulls" rest on their well-earned laurels for a time and see how far actual consumers will accompany their advanced ideas as to the value of coffee. No one will deny that to a very large extent the recent, almost daily advances in coffee are directly attributable to speculation pure and simple. We do not pretend to object to this; it is perfectly legitimate, and in speculation, as in war, the maxim is—if you can get your opponent running, keep him at it until you can pursue no longer! And now does it not seem that the "bulls" had pursued about as far as they can? All our foreign exchanges dilate on the speculative character of the coffee markets, from which we are led to surmise that the trade is not greatly interested in the higher prices. If this be the case, a decline in prices seems almost inevitable. Coffee is an expensive article to carry at the best of times, and how much more so is it at current quotations? If the trade refuses to pay any such prices as are now quoted, then it seems clear that holders will be cornered in their turn, and the result of all this flurry will be next to nothing. We are not in a position to declare that the value of coffee to-day is not that asked for it by holders, but we submit that prices have been advanced with precipitancy, and that a relapse is probable. Now, another feature of such prices as are quoted from here must stimulate the extension of coffee planting both in Brazil and elsewhere. The high prices ruling here early in the 70's produced the enormous increase in area of cultivation in S. Paulo and other provinces, the effect of which we are now seeing, and although it is true that coffee is not a crop to be produced from day to day, yet the effect of this 1887-88 short crop will in all probability give a terrible blow to the pre-eminence of Brazil in the coffee trade, when countries equally suitable for its cultivation, and much nearer consuming markets, commence to show increased production. Take it any way you will, this 1887-88 coffee crop is likely to prove much more serious to the empire, than could have been imagined to be the case.

LATER.—As we go to press, and since the above was written, we learn that the New York market had smartly declined; exactly to what extent we are unable to say. To judge from some rather long faces here, the decline is considerable.

We see by the May 11th issue of our London colleague *Money* that the editors of that journal are intending to take up the subject of "British Interests in Brazil" and to discuss it in many of its most important phases. This purpose appears to have been called forth by a recent report of the British minister at this court, who has spoken frankly against British emigration to Brazil, a bit of counsel which the editor of *Money* evidently thinks too sweeping and not warranted by the facts. After speaking of the limited knowledge of Brazil possessed by the English public and of the misapprehensions caused by reports from certain localities when applied to other widely

separated places in so extensive a country, the editor illustrates his argument by the following paragraph:

"An example of such a misapprehension is contained in the last report of the British minister at Rio de Janeiro, wherein he declares that the country is not adapted to British emigrants, 'the inducements being insufficient to counteract the dangers of the climate, and that the land, covered with a dense vegetation in a tropical climate, is not suitable to Europeans.' Doubtless, Mr. Macdonnell is conscientious in his belief, but as actual facts are not in accordance with these statements, the deductions therefrom must be unreliable. In Brazil there are many unwholesome spots, but there are also thousands and thousands of square miles where the climate is unsurpassed by that of any other part of the globe, and where, if the emigrant likes not a dense vegetation, he can in days travel for days and in places over grand, undulating, well-watered prairies, situated here and there with small clumps of woodland, like a well-preserved park; and, as a matter of fact, savannahs or prairies cover a much larger area of Brazil than the forests."

If the "occasional articles to be published from time to time" by our enterprising colleague are to be written in this vein, we shall certainly feel warranted in considering them as serious, well-studied efforts, and in demanding proofs of all the points in controversy. We have not seen Mr. Macdonnell's report and do not therefore know his reasons for declaring against Brazil as a desirable field for British emigration, but his conclusions are, in our opinion, not far wide of the truth. His opinions were formed from personal observation and investigation, and if his judgment and motives be not impeached, his conclusions are entitled to a better criticism than this sweeping charge of unreliability. The editor of *Money* is right in his general argument that in so large a country the character of one place can not safely be accepted as a description of others; but in a very important sense the conditions of society and government which obstruct the development of the country and the prosperity of the individual must be considered as general and applicable to all places regardless of soil and climate. It is true that there is a great diversity in these physical conditions and that there are places where the climate is everything that a North European could wish, but it is not equally true that he would prosper in any of them. One English colony has already been tried, and with terribly disastrous results; as the locality was in the province of Paraná where the climate is considered most favorable, and in a district considered most fertile, it is clear that there were other conditions than soil and climate unfavorable to British emigrants. Will *Money* tell the British public what they were? Then, too, there are many German colonies in southern Brazil whose inhabitants must be considered as thrifty and industrious, and whose physical environment is not unfavorable to them, but none of them can be considered as prosperous. Why is it? We have known of industrious people who have left the famous Blumenau colony, after years of patient, honest labor, simply because they could not make more than a bare living—food products from the land, and the plainest and scantiest of clothing. If Brazil is a desirable country for the emigrant, why can it not be proved by prosperous farmers and a greater accumulation of wealth. It will be difficult to point out a single colony in Brazil and say that it is really prosperous, while on the other hand it is not difficult to point out a great many abandoned colonies, and a great many others where the people are living in great poverty, without schools and churches, without share or interest in the government, treated as aliens, and helpless to better their condition in face of suspicious, jealous neighbors, unfavorable laws and customs, and the absence of every industrial agency which a prosperous country extends to a willing laborer. We trust that *Money* will discuss these matters fully and frankly.

The Senate amendments to the bill relating to the salaries paid foreign priests have furnished the principal topic for discussion since our last issue. The feeling against the prominent part played by foreign priests in the Brazilian church, and the considerable amounts paid them by the state, had become so strong that the restrictive amendments in the Senate received the energetic support of men from both parties, including the minister of empire himself. On the 6th the premier suddenly came out against the amendments, which appears to have been as much of a surprise to his colleagues as to the Senate. It is believed that his object was to conciliate the favor of the Princess Imperial, who is a zealous supporter of the church in every respect. The premier, however, failed to carry his point and was defeated on the 8th. The bill now returns to the Chamber where the government will probably secure its rejection. On the 13th Senator Teixeira Junior opened what promises to be an important debate on financial questions by interpellating the government as to the amount of paper issued since the 31st of March last to the Banco do Brazil, the issue during the years 1885 to 1887, and the differences in exchange paid during the same period. It is expected that an effort will be made to secure new legislation on financial matters this session, and to lift the Brazilian Treasury out of the makeshifts which have characterized its administration for so many years.

Continued from our last.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

**Customs Tariffs.**—The minister forewarns an increase of import duties, for he states that whereas the trade here was formerly largely composed of low grade articles, upon the prices of which duties were estimated, that at present our imports largely consist of the medium and higher qualities, while many articles of the lower grades have disappeared from our markets. Moreover the former tariff estimated foreign values at 24¢ per 1000; the revised tariff will be calculated at 21¢. As regards the duties on thread for weaving, the minister states that through the establishment by the mills of flying houses the old system of classification has become obsolete and merely serves to protect the establishment of a great number of mills which produce no sensible advantage to the country, for they consume no raw material of home production, and by a moderately expensive operation withdraw considerable sums from the revenue. Therefore dyed thread is to be taxed higher than white and brown thread, but even this increased duty on dyed thread is to be compensated for by the increased duty on manufactured articles. Even the slight increase in the duty on jute thread, although the duties on headdresses and gunny cloth (*cutigum*) have been reduced, leaves a more than remunerative margin to local manufacturers.

Increased duties may be imposed on such articles as enter into direct competition with domestic products, and upon others which are susceptible of increased duties, with advantage to the revenue and without disadvantage to the consumer; of these the principal are: jerked-beef, rice, maize and fringe. The duties on all these were changed because the greater part of merchandise considered to be raw material, or destined for consumption, is taxed at 10 per cent, but where this merchandise meets similar products in the country, or is *per se* a manufactured article, the tariff marks 20 per cent, or more as the rate. Now, excepting the high rates of carriage on Brazilian railways, which prevent the transport of such articles of little value, as cereals, from producing to consuming centres, no one is ignorant of how high are freights coastwise. Cargoes from other maritime ports of the empire to ours pay freights that frequently exceed those on cargoes shipped from the most remote parts of the globe! "Duties at 10 per cent, collected upon entry of these foreign goods do not always suffice to compensate for this difference in freights. Thus it happens that of goods of the same value in each producing market, those of foreign production are placed at cheaper rates on the Rio market than those produced in the country." Jerked-beef is therefore to pay 20 per cent; codfish 20 per cent, on a modified [increased?] valuation, and rice, beans, hay, maize and bran are all to pay 20 per cent. "It is to be presumed that these alterations will satisfactorily contribute to give a greater increase to domestic production,

more especially to the numerous colonial establishments, without prejudice in any manner to the importation of similar articles from foreign countries, because the insignificant increase in the duties can not cause a falling off in entries." The duties on dye-stuffs and mercantile chemicals have been in most cases reduced; and also those on copper in sheets and bars, and to a less extent on iron. The additional tax, 60 per cent, has been added to the specific duties. The free table has also been revised, and duties are apparently to be levied on such articles as have heretofore been granted free entry. The minister considers that 5 per cent, is little enough for the examination and confining of such goods, while the duty will not materially increase the cost to consumers. Another reason for imposing duties on free articles is that by an examination of Table A, it is found that most of these articles are manufactured in the country, and the anomaly would arise that whereas foreign manufactured goods are imported free, the home manufacturers are paying import duties on the raw material they use.

**Lotteries.**—The minister states that, excluding Pará from which no report was received, the amount invested in lottery tickets during the year reached 18,277,000\$, of which 13,777,808\$ was returned in premiums, leaving a net loss to speculators of 4,499,192\$, which was almost entirely lost by those of Rio. "While the institutions for whose benefit these provincial lotteries have been granted received as profit 1,349,957\$350, their false pretenses, that is, those who promoted the concessions in their favor, made a profit, as commissions, excluding the province of Rio de Janeiro, of 2,185,756\$760, or nearly twice that received by the beneficiaries."

**Savings Banks and Monte de Piedad.**—The movement at the bank in this city during the year 1886 was:

Deposits	4,717,637\$
Interest	674,381
Fees	5,010
Balance 31st Dec., 1885	13,641,518

19,039,446\$

Withdrawals 5,365,300\$

Paid Mont. 5,010 5,373,210

Balance due depositors 13,666,236\$

Of the deposits, numbering 115,084, 80,966 were of 50\$, and 12,443 of 1\$ to 10\$.

The movement of the pawn office was:

Revenue in 1886	94,799\$
Expenses do	81,079
Balance	12,820\$
Fines imposed on foreign companies	9,000
Balance 31st Dec. 1885	1,384,533
	1,406,353\$

Of this balance 802,075\$ is on deposit at the Treasury and 532,583\$ advanced on pledges. During the year 728,345\$ was advanced and 662,193\$ re-paid, while the sales by auction produced 15,474\$. The new establishment for the two institutions is stated to have cost 344,000\$, but the ground was ceded gratuitously by the Crown.

**General, Provincial and Municipal Taxes.**—The minister considers that it would be easier to frankly grant additional taxes to the general than to seek an almost impossible discrimination between general, provincial and municipal taxes. "In every province additional taxes have been imposed, many of which are openly unconstitutional."

According to the budget law of last year the taxes were fixed as follows:

General revenue	136,328,150\$
Provincial do	34,396,649
Municipal do	8,166,748
	178,891,544\$

or estimating the population of the empire at 12,000,000, the tax per head amounts to 14\$907. The taxes are divided as follows:

Import duties	79,603,189\$
Duties on domestic products	5,161,783
Export duties	34,528,032
Internal revenue, etc.	59,598,539
	178,891,544\$

Of the export duties so far as figures are at hand coffee produced 59%, rubber 16%, sugar 5%, hides 47%, etc.

The debt of the empire may be summarized as follows:

Financed:	
Consols 5%	329,478,900\$
Old 5%	1,997,200
Loan 1884 5%	50,000,000
Old 4%	119,000
	381,595,700
Foreign debt £23,553,900 say	235,539,000
Gold loan 1868 say	23,239,700
do 1879 say	42,952,500
	683,326,900\$

<b>Floating:</b>	
Paper money	184,335,294\$
Treasury bills	31,000,000
Savings banks	22,278,489
Orphans' fund	16,016,683
Deceased and absentees	3,993,631
Public deposits	3,754,338
Sundry do	13,421,218
Emancipation fund	2,889,822
Private loan	700,000
Mont de Piedad	801,020
Grande Livro	142,046
Aid to provinces not entered in above	148,765
Debt prior to 1827	22,177
Total floating	279,514,593\$
Aid funded as above	683,326,900

Total, estimating gold obligations at 24¢	962,841,493\$
Against this sum there appear assets as follows:	
Over-the taxes estimated at	20,116,261
Uruguayan debt	17,824,187
Paraguayan do	324,999
Guarantee paid to railways for provincial account	
Bahia	9,293,082\$
Pernambuco	4,574,415
S. Paulo	1,734,932
	15,602,429
	53,867,876\$

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

**June 4.**—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins, in moving for certain information, referred to the building of a Protestant place of worship at Santa Maria de Bocca do Monte, which has a steeple and which steeple the authorities attempted to destroy; he said that the action was likely to cause a conflict. The minister of empire said the placing of a steeple on a building did not constitute a breach of the law, there was a steeple on a cotton factory in the street in which he resided, but he would ask for information and prevent a conflict. Barão de Esplança spoke on Sergipe provincial affairs and said that the debt of the province, since the fall of the liberal governments, had increased from 400,000\$ to 700,000\$. In the Chamber there was no session.

**June 6.**—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Melloiros moved for information relative to the sale of the Cantagallo railway. The premier and Senator Octaviano opposed the motion, which was finally withdrawn. Senator Afonso Celso, in calling attention to the slowness with which the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway was proceeding, took occasion to be severe on the direction at the railway. The minister of war defended the officials and stated that the branch was of difficult and costly construction. Visconde de Pelotas moved for information regarding military affairs. Visconde de Paranaíba, Senator Correia, the premier and Senator Silveira Martins spoke on the bill for the non-payment of salaries to foreign priests. The premier created something of a surprise by declaring himself opposed to the bill, after having permitted his colleague, the minister of empire, to commit himself in its favor. The last was satirical, as usual, and advocated the separation of church and state, which he declared were two rats (*ratões*), one of which shared off the wool, while the other skinned the public. In the Chamber, Deputy Ferreira Vianna in a remarkable speech defended his scheme for annulling the election of senators; he was apprehensive of the increased power the Senate was using and of its usurpation of prerogatives of the Chamber. Deputies Afonso Celso Jr., Afonso Penna and the minister of war spoke on the army bill. Deputy Ferreira Vianna availed of the debate on the municipal reform bill to further explain the advantages of his Senate reform scheme.

**June 7.**—In the Senate the debate on the bill relative to foreign priests occupied the greater part of the session. Senator Lauro Veloso opposed the motion to recommit the bill; Visconde de Paranaíba defended his motion to this effect, while Senator Figueira de Sá endeavored to convert the premier and the minister of empire of a divergence of opinion. The minister of empire would vote to recommit the bill, for the bishops showed signs of yielding and two had already ordered competitions for filling vacancies among the vicarships. The motion was lost. Senator Correia also spoke. Senator Taunay said that he considered that vicars as a general rule were a live example of immorality (*debaixo frouta* Sr. Góes, *Moira de Vasconcellos* and *Fernandes de Camêlo*). Were each senator to recount what he knows in this respect, a list of horrors would result. He knew of one priest who carried on his face the mark of a blow given him by a prostitute. Others live surrounded by children. He visited civil registry, for the irregularities in the parish registers were endless; a certificate had been passed referring to such a page of

a book completely blank. He opposed church festivals as sources of immorality, and thought that under present circumstances were advancing towards the separation of Church and State, which he favored. In the Chamber Deputy Olympio Valladao, in speaking in the municipal reform bill, declared himself in favor of manhood suffrage. Deputy Andrade Figueira sharply attacked the bill, and nothing else was done.

June 8.—In the Senate Sr. Siqueira Mendes, who is a canon as well as a senator, opposed the bill relative to the salaries payable to foreign priests. The bill as reported by the Senate committee with amendments passed—a defeat of the government. The rest of the session was uninteresting. In the Chamber the bill fixing the force of the regular army at 13,500 rank and file in peace and 30,000 in war time was passed. The municipal reform bill was further discussed by Deputies Bulhões Carvalho and Affonso Penna.

June 10.—In the Senate the bill relative to foreign priests was finally reported as amended; it restricts the power of bishops to fill appointments of parochial vicars and allows appeal from suspension *ex informata conscientia* to the general government. The discussion of a proposed enlargement of the prerogatives of the presidents of provinces brought about a political debate in which Senators Affonso Celso, the premier, Saraiva, Silveira da Mota, Soares Brandão, the minister of justice, Candido de Oliveira, Meira de Vasconcelos and Silveira Martins all took part. The liberal senators generally spoke in favor of a moderate restriction of the powers of the general government as to the appointment of provincial officials. In the Chamber, Deputy Passos Miranda presented the project of a law to create a bishopric in the province of Amazonas. The discussion of the bill fixing the naval force for the latter half of 1888 produced political speeches from Deputies Soares, Miranda Ribeiro, Affonso Celso Jr. and the minister of justice (late of marine). The latter two did refer in the naval budget; the first finishing it defective and the second defending his *relatório*.

June 11.—In the Senate after a declaration recording the battle of Riachuelo was presented, the president announced the death of Senator Chichorro da Gama, from Rio de Janeiro, and the session was adjourned. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 13.—In the Senate an interpellation was made by Senator Teixeira Jr. asking, 1st, for the amount of currency loaned to the Banco do Brasil since 30th March, 2nd, the issue of currency in 1885 to 1887 under the law of 18th July, 1885, and 3rd, the total paid as "differences of exchange" in those years. The minister of finance replied somewhat petulantly, but accepted the interpellation. Sr. Viriato de Mesquita also interpellated the government as to subsidized steamship companies. The bill regulating the appointment of officials in the provinces was under discussion. In the Chamber, an adjournment was voted as a signal of respect for the late Senator Chichorro da Gama.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,064,491\$219.

—The government has suspended the transactions of the S. Paulo *monte de socorro*.

—It is said that the projected agricultural station will be located near Campinas, province of São Paulo.

—The British bark *Isly Elitank*, Huxham master, cleared at Victoria on the 28th ult. with 4,711 bags of coffee for Lisbon, En.

—There were 62 shipping arrivals at Santos in May, of which 35 were steamers and 27 sailing vessels, 29 Brazilian and 33 foreign.

—A credit of 10,000\$ has been opened in the S. Paulo provincial treasury for the relief of various places where small-pox has broken out.

—The Paraíba do Norte custom house receipts in May are said to have been 50,623\$264, against 3,836\$650 for the same month last year.

—The government has granted 10,000 hectares of land in Matão Grosso to João Rodrigues de Sampaio for the creation of a stock-raising estate.

—The *juiz de direito* at Santos has given a favorable decision on a petition for the liberation of 32 slaves registered as of unknown parentage (*filii rei*).

—A company is being organized at S. João de Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, with a capital of 100,000\$, for the erection of a cotton factory of 30 looms.

—The defalcation at the Pará postoffice reached 32,624\$399. The abstractions occurred in the extra semester of 1885-86 and up to the 10th March ult.

—The president of the province of Alagoas has approved of a new lottery scheme. There are to be 8,000 tickets of the value of 40,000\$ and 1,699 premiums.

—The appearance of small-pox in the S. Paulo immigrants' station has led the president of the province to decide upon the immediate opening of the new station.

—"In the town of Alaceté the *Dr. juiz de direito* (judge) found all the soldiers and even the gaoler under arrest, so great is the negligence there." —*Diário de Notícias*, June 7th. Alaceté is in the province of Minas Geraes.

—The May receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice were 11,214\$540 for the city and 26,046\$390 for the rest of the province, against 9,223\$749 and 22,703\$070 respectively in the same month of last year.

—The machinery for the establishment of a cheese factory is shortly expected at Barrocinha, province of Minas. The management will be confided to a Hollander, and the product will be Dutch cheeses.

—The Collegio Cross, of S. Paulo announces public literary exercises on July 1st, its anniversary day, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. The president of the province is to preside, and orations are expected from prominent Paulistas.

—Sr. Francisco Belisario Soares de Souza having been promoted to the Senate, his relative, Dr. Paulo Luiz Soares de Souza has been elected a deputy from the province of Rio de Janeiro. Why not turn the province into a *capitania dos Soares*?

—A S. Paulo paper states that a planter in the municipality of Botucatu had been offered 100,000\$ for 8,000 arrobas of coffee, transportation for account of the buyer, and refused the offer. In Casa Branca, 70,000\$ was offered a planter for his growing crop, and refused.

—The heavy storm which visited the province of Santa Catharina on the 17th and 18th of last month caused serious losses, particularly in the municipality of Tubarão. In places the roofs were completely destroyed. The Theozoa Christina railway suffered damages which are estimated at 200,000\$.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo is very inconsiderately trying to use a little logic in its discussion of the question about the discharge of a man caught some months ago passing counterfeit money. The *Diário* says that if the man was not guilty, as the judge decides, then the money found in his possession and declared to be counterfeit should be returned to him. That's sound reasoning, colleague; but it won't draw the halcyon!

—The *Diário de Santos* states that the coffee receipts at Santos in May amounted to 196,167 bags, making 2,456,967 bags since 1st July, against 1,631,228 in the same period of 1885-86. The sales in May were 242,041 bags (including 128 *coqueiros*), making 2,358,104 bags since 1st July, against 1,572,117 bags in the same period of the preceding year. This shows an increase for the eleven months of 825,739 bags in receipts, and 785,987 bags in sales.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The new directory of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line has elected Dr. Frederico Alencar to the presidency of the board.

—The May receipts of the Ituauna company were 20,024\$510, and the expenditures 10,347\$580, leaving a surplus of 9,676\$930.

—The February receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 55,693\$080, and the expenditures 28,335\$060, leaving a surplus of 28,357\$410.

—The April receipts of the Paulista company amounted to 262,622\$280 and the expenditures to 93,803\$370, leaving a surplus of 168,818\$910. This raises the surplus since 1st January to 690,543\$460.

—On the 4th inst. the Marié, province of Rio, railway company was organized by the election of Bento de Inham, Father Manuel Henrique de Azevedo Farias and Victor Sebastião de Azevedo Araújo Gama, as directors. The distance from Nieheroy to Marié is 8 leagues, or about 50 miles.

—A great many reports have been given by the romk lately about the fusion of the Mogiana and Paulista companies in São Paulo, and of the Leopoldina and Cantagallo companies in Minas and Rio. The unreliability of the lies which have been floating about for the last few weeks renders it undesirable to make any comments on the above.

—The surveys of the last section of the Victoria to Rio Pardo railway, 87 kilometres in length, were presented to the president of Espírito Santo on the 26th ult. The total extension of the line will be 218 kilometres. It is said that it requires only 40 kilometres to effect a junction between this projected line and the Leopoldina railway.

—On the 10th inst. the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to the directors of government railways in Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco and Ceará authorizing a reduction in the freight on sugar cane, when destined to mills, to 20 rs. per kilometre-ton, and where the shipment reaches 2, 3, 4, 5 or more waggons an abatement of 20, 30, 40 and 50 per cent is to be allowed on this rate of 20 rs.

—The balance sheet dated 31st Decr. last of the Sorocabana, S. Paulo, railway is simple in the extreme:

Cost of the line, 132 kilometres.....	7,537,275\$
Construction account.....	3,599,243
Debitures deposited.....	370,000
do drawn and paid.....	299,883
Material.....	300,277
Summaries.....	578,819

and on the other side:

Capital paid up.....	5,046,380\$
Debitures:	
Gold £50.....	1,647,871\$
Currency.....	3,992,900
	5,640,771

Sundries.....	1,270,509
Profit and loss:	
Interest guaranteed.....	593,324\$
Extension in traffic.....	131,514
	724,838\$

The auditors, in their report state that no report had been presented since December, 1882, during which time the line in traffic had been increased by 102 kilometres while the liabilities of the company had only increased 1,899,307\$. In view of the necessities of the company 2,000,000\$ in 6 per cent. currency debentures had been issued.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were 118 patents granted in this country last year, making a total of 422 under the present law. Of these 123 have already become void.

—Mr. Charles B. Trail, secretary of the United States Legation here, left for the United States by the *Albatraz* on the 6th inst.

—Sr. Tinoco's account of the tramcar the S. Christovão company has had made for the Emperor makes one wish he were an emperor also.

—The government purchasing agent in Europe has been authorized to invest 80,000 francs for more new machinery for the Ypanema iron foundry.

—We understand that the famous English hydraulic engineer, Sir John Hawkshaw, is expected to arrive at this port shortly, on his way to Buenos Aires.

—The Dona Maria II theatrical company left Lisbon on the 8th for Rio de Janeiro. The Comte de Mattosinhos is also on his way out. The two, however, are no wise related to each other.

—It is just as well to place on record that the Society for the Protection of Animals elected its officers on the 6th and that the ex-treasurer turned over to his successor the sum of 1,266\$, quite enough to buy at least two slaves.

—Is there no known system of inoculation against the poetic mania? Hydrophobia, yellow fever and cholera have had their various microbes discovered, and the man who discovers the poetical microbe will deserve a gold crown.

—A private entertainment was given at Allen's Hotel, Larginho Leões, on the evening of the 1st inst. for the benefit of Mr. Hill, at which, we hear, there were some 80 English people present. The affair was considered a richly successful.

—O *Pais* of the 7th points out the advantages to be derived from the manufacture of rails, wheels, etc., in railways of domestic iron. The advantages are unquestionable, but what does our colleague propose to do for Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro and his staff?

—A private of the 1st infantry battalion shot himself through the stomach on the 7th and very naturally died. The *Journal* says the post-mortem examination verified that his death was caused by a fire-arm, and it would appear that this verification was correct.

—Two sailors of the Br. bk *Lorient* were seriously wounded by knives on the afternoon of the 5th. The four fellows were looking at a procession and were evidently the victims of these dear creatures of our authorities, the *capangas*. Can nothing be done?

—We are requested by Mr. Hill to announce that he will be pleased to accept invitations to give private drawing-room entertainments, comprising instrumental and vocal music, ventriloquism, character personations, etc. Lessons on the harp also given. Cans may be left at the Hotel Globo.

—Mado Trizeira's poetical welcome to the Princess Imperial on the 8th was entitled "The Sick Lion" [*O Leão Enfermo*]. We presume the "sick lion" referred to is the Emperor, but if we remember the fable aright there were no returning footsteps of those who went to visit the royal den.

—An exquisite musical programme a few days ago announced a performance on an "*instrumento do arco*," and our philological editor is trying to find out whether the said instrument is a fiddle, a hurdy-gurdy, a bass viol, or a resonant pecking case lightly but lovingly touched by a fourteen-fold scuffling.

—We hear that the English cotton factory employees of the city are to commemorate the Queen's 50th anniversary on the 18th by a dinner, concert and ball, which is to take place at Mr. Seaton's. There are a considerable number of English engineers and weavers in Rio, and there is every prospect that their entertainment will prove a great success.

—Long range speculation in coffee seems to be attended with some disadvantages.

—Dr. R. Cleary, a graduate of Georgetown College, and for many years a practitioner in the province of Santa Catharina, is about to open an office in this city for the practice of medicine.

—It is expected that the young ladies school, established by the Methodist Church at No. 69, Rua das Laranjeiras, will be opened some time this month.

—The consumption of coffee in the United States has now reached a trifle over 9 pounds *per capita*. This average, however, will be reduced under existing high prices.

—A new hotel has been opened at No. 5, Rua Friesen, under the name of Hotel Albion, by Mr. N. P. Person. The site is an excellent and convenient one.

—Dr. João Carlos de Souza Ferreira, the commercial editor of the *Journal do Commercio*, has received the decoration of *comendador* of the Portuguese order of Our Lady of Villa Viçosa.

—The minister of empire has appointed a commission to examine and classify the musical productions of the late José Mauricio Nunes Garcia which are filed away somewhere at the Imperial Chapel.

—There is a frequently quoted maxim from some French writer, we do not remember whom, which says, "What is not worth speaking, may be sung." Why not send an orchestra to the Chambers and allow the Most Worthy to chant their speeches?

—We are under many obligations to a thoughtful reader who has kindly undertaken to answer our question in regard to the word "sportsman." Our correspondent thinks that the word is "unwell written," as it should be "sportsman." We quite agree with the correction.

—Senator Antonio Pinto Chichorro da Gama, senator from Rio de Janeiro, died in this city on the afternoon of the 10th inst., aged 87 years. This opens a second vacancy in the Rio de Janeiro representation at the Senate. The deceased senator was a prominent figure in the disturbances attending the assumption of the throne by the present Emperor.

—O *Pais* of the 7th claims to have seen a small knife used by our national institution, the *capangas*. The blade is 1½ inches long and the handle about one inch, while it is said to be poisoned by having been stuck into a putrefying corpse. If this is not enough to startle quiet people, we do not know what will. Imagine such an instrument inserted, between one's waistcoat buttons.

—A daily colleague finds it curious that the President of the United States, a Protestant, should appoint a Hebrew as minister to represent the Americans at Constantinople. Undoubtedly. But don't you see, colleague, the Yankees do not think that a man's religion has anything to do with his capabilities—Jews, Gentiles, or even Catholics, are Americans. Pity it is that we cannot say the same here.

—In Porto Alegre they recently connected the church and newspaper office by telephone, and the result was satisfactory to the newspaper men. Whether the clergymen were equally satisfied with what is generally passing in an office is not stated. Now here is a suggestion; lay a wire to one of the confessionals in each parish church and connect those devout individuals who desire to confess with the *padre*. No charge made by us for the idea.

—Two of the new S. Paulo noblemen, both barons, did not like their new titles, which have in consequence been changed; the Baron of Clear Water will be known as Baron of Ramalho, and the Baron of Inquiry as Baron of Cunha Bueno. We presume that family names would be called into use, when geographical titles became scarce. The advantage is that the son of the first cannot hereafter call himself José of the Dry Branch of the Clear Water, which might have been.

—We have been shown a piece of an old aerolite that has been up in Bahia for no one knows how many years. An expert has arrived at the conclusion that the whole mass weighs 8,014 kilograms, but we question whether it does not weigh 8,014 k. 325 grammes. When Providence decided to precipitate 8 tons of celestially refined iron in the province of Bahia, something must have been radically wrong there. Some one ought to be looking after the import duties.

—On the 4th inst. the committee, appointed for this purpose, proceeded to Tijuca and presented the free-papers of 73 slaves. The Empress, than whom no one better could have represented her husband, delivered the papers. The Emperor seems to have been obliged to observe a passive attitude and is said to have replied to the invariable address: "I thank you." [*Agradeço*]. One of the important features of the manifestation was the adoption of a motto, probably a result of the exertions of Dr. Silva Costa, viz: *Nunquam libertas gratior existit quam sub regis pio*.

## QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Sunday next the 19th inst. being the day on which Her Majesty Queen Victoria completes the 50th year of her happy reign, there will be a Thanksgiving service in the English Church at 11 a.m. All British subjects are kindly invited to be present.

C. N. TANNER, British Chaplain.





Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 6,265 bags per day against 6,140 bags for the preceding two days. The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

6,130 bags	6,130 bags
against 4,916 in 1886	4,916 in 1886
" 4,916 " 1885	" 4,916 " 1885
" 5,779 " 1884	" 5,779 " 1884
" 7,429 " 1883	" 7,429 " 1883
" 8,161 " 1882	" 8,161 " 1882

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed..... 9370-10890	per arroba
Superior..... 10890-11800	nominal
Good first..... do	do
Regular first..... 10100-10150	14 700-14 900
Ordinary first..... 9 800-9 900	14 400-14 600
Good second..... 9 400-9 500	13 900-14 100
Ordinary second..... 9 200-9 300	13 400-13 600
Capitain..... nominal	nominal
Escalita..... 7 600-7 700	11 200-11 300

The stock, as reported by the brokers, was this morning estimated to be 136,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to land.	bags
New York Big St. Kpler.....	9,000
do Nu la Cora.....	9,000
do Thomas S. Park.....	10,000
do No big Dunning Spide.....	5,000
do Swed bk Alva.....	9,000
Baltimore Amer lug Spidess.....	1,000
Hamburg Gr st Bala.....	1,000
Bordeaux Fr st Bala.....	1,000
Havre.....	1,000
Medancon Ital st Bala.....	1,000
do Hatto Brega.....	1,000

#### DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales	Stock	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 9	June 10	June 11	June 12	June 13	Totals
U. States.....	7,733	7,733	3,333	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	7,733
Europe.....	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916
Capitain.....	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429	7,429
Escalita.....	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161	8,161
Stock.....	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000

#### CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN RIO.

The New York Shipping List says: With the market so rapidly falling as it has been throughout the past week, it may appear almost like rank heresy to question either statistics or crop reports. All that any one cares to know just now seems to be that the market is rapidly advancing under the generally accepted belief that before the new crop year has expired the warehouses of the world will have been swept clean of every bean of coffee. Accordingly statements respecting stocks, etc., made in the interest of those who desire the market to keep on advancing, are received without dispute, because the feeling is so generally bullish, but for the purpose of giving our readers a few exact facts for their consideration we propose to analyze the public effect of a cable received by the Office Exchange from Rio on Thursday, and which read: "Stocks in second hands April 16, 1887." Taking the Exchange daily cables and cables as the standard authority, the following result is obtained:

Stock in Rio Oct. 1, 1886.....	Bags.
Purchased but unsold.....	187,000
Receipts from Oct. 1 to April 16, 1887.....	1,018,000
Total available supply.....	1,205,000
Deduct clearances for above period.....	309,135
Balance.....	1,530,000

No allowance has been made here for home consumption, which has been generally estimated at 6,000 bags a month, or 72,000 bags for the six and a half months included in the above estimate, nor for shipments to the River Plate, but the positive assertion of the above quoted cable is correct. It is itself using up a great deal more coffee than even the bulk supply, for this 210,135 bags can be disposed of in 10 to 15 other directions. It is also correct. It is quite true that with the market rapidly advancing and a general sense of importance, but if prices should begin to decline the beans would not fail to magnify the importance of this quantity.

#### Imports.

Brokers again report a fair amount of business doing in the markets, with but little change in prices with one or two exceptions. Flour prices have ruled irregularly, some qualities showing an advance and others a decline; the first shipments from the River Plate have arrived and it is reported that there is a considerable quantity on the way. Of pine we have received two cargoes of Pitch which are sold and the market is lower. In Sweden the two cargoes referred to in our last have been sold and this market is said to be very dry. Of White we have had no receipts. Kerosene is unchanged nominally and Land is rather easier. Bean, Ham and Indian Corn are all flat, while other articles are about unchanged.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

Crystal.....	2,250 lbs.
Castilla.....	2,250 lbs.
Corrova.....	675 "
Analay.....	250 "

Highland Price, from United States:

Castilla.....	1,500 lbs.
Colons.....	1,500 "
St. Yonon.....	750 "
Cleapen.....	750 "
Noblesse.....	250 "

Laurel, from River Plate:

5,500 bags.....	2,750 "
Siri, do.....	74 "
2,145 bags.....	13,265 lbs.

Sales since our last have been about 6,300 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

24,500 lbs. American	500 "
4,000 " River Plate	59,000 lbs.

Brokers' quotations are:

Trieste.....	175000-175000
Richmond 1st.....	16 250-16 750
do and 15.....	15 250-15 750
Baltimore 1st.....	15 500-16 000
do and 14.....	14 000-15 000
Western Int.....	14 000-15 000
Chili.....	nominal
River Plate.....	14 000-15 000
New Zealand.....	nominal
City Mills.....	15 000-16 750

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 618,552 feet per *Aspogona* from Brunswick and 423,880 feet per *Ferdin* from Sailla River; both of which cargoes are reported sold on private terms. Brokers quote at 335000-340000 per doz. market flat.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts and we may quote to-day at 115-120 is, per foot and firm.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Swedish Pine.—The two cargoes per *Bore* and *Asha* referred to in our last have been sold. The former 785 doz. red deals, from Westwick fetched 365000 per doz; the latter, 627 doz red and white, from Grimsdall was sold direct at about 265000-267500 per doz, all around. The market is reported to be very flat.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and quotations are nominally unchanged at 58000-58500 per case; flat.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,200 kegs per *Adda J. Bonner* from Baltimore. Quotations are a little lower at 350-355 is. per lb. and the market is weak.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. We may continue to quote to-day at 58000-58500, as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Last quotations were about 380-400 is. per kilogramme.

Brin.—Receipts have been 1,240 bags per *Nautilus*, 1,045 per *Siri* and 1,000 per *Aloudega* from the River Plate. Brokers report the market flat at 28000-28500 per bag.

Hay.—The only receipts are 20 bales per *Laurel* from Montevideo. We may quote at 60-65 is per kilogramme. Indian Corn.—Receipts, all from the River Plate, have been 1,474 bags per *Nautilus*, 913 per *Siri* and 200 bags per *Aloudega*. Very large supplies are slowly expected and we may quote the market flat at 35000-35500 per bag. Codfish.—There are no considerable receipts reported, and the situation may be considered improving. Last retail quotations were 165000-255000 for tubs and 15000-165000 for cases.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,580 bbls. per *Edith Mary* from Hamburg, and 30 per *Gaige* from Marseilles. Brokers do not change quotations, viz. Baltic 68-50, German 58000-58500 and French at 68000-68500.

Coal.—Receipts since our last have been:

1,777 tons per <i>Magdala</i> from Cardiff	1,777
1,201 " " " "	1,201
1,468 " " " "	1,468
1,161 " " " "	1,161
1,168 " " " "	1,168
302 " " " "	302
384 " " " "	384
1,833 " " " "	1,833

There are no receipts reported and we may quote to-day, lots at 28000-28500 per bag.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4.

CARIBBY—Br ship *Joseph*; 1514 tons; Nichols; 14 45 coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

GOASTAY—Nor bk *Asha*; 304 tons; Speilberg; 38 45 pine to C. H. Heckler & Co.

ORIENT—Port bk *Pontana*; 471 tons; Fonseca; 41 45 sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

JUNE 5.

HAMBURG—Ger lug *Edith Mary*; 259 tons; Holtz; 59 45 sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

CARIBBY—Nor bk *Magdala*; 1172 tons; Petersen; 60 45 coal to order.

FIGUERA via LISBON—Port lug *José Estevão*; 288 tons; Brin; 59 45 wine to master.

BURGOS ARIES—Br sch *Jeannette*; 107 tons; McLaughlin; 20 45 flour to E. Nielsen & Co.

SANTO—Amer bk *Yamoyden*; 462 tons; Brown; 10 45 ballast to order.

—Amer lug *Pratilla*; 612 tons; Bonner; 3 45 ballast to Levering & Co.

JUNE 6.

CETTE via MARSEILLES—Nor bk *Gaige*; 318 tons; Kolkup; 58 45 sundries to Avenir, Dale & Co.

JUNE 7.

BRUNSWICK—Br bk *Aspogona*; 866 tons; Scott; 53 45 pine to order.

JUNE 8.

NEWPORT—Br bk *Chrysolite*; 1097 tons; Lamb; 54 45 coal to D. Pedro II railway.

JUNE 10.

LIVERPOOL—Nor bk *Biggite*; 558 tons; Targersen; 66 45 coal to Gas Co.

GLASGOW—Br ship *Princess Alexandra*; 1281 tons; Hains; 58 45 coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

LIGON—Port bk *Chitra*; 638 tons; Barrow; 43 45 salt to BURGOS ARIES—Swed lug *Nautilus*; 192 tons; Anderson; 14 45 sundries to G. Guldson & Co.

ROSARIO—Swed bk *Shri*; 197 tons; Malmberg; 22 45 sundries to E. Nielsen & Co.

JUNE 11.

NEWPORT—Fr ship *Almadrail*; 678 tons; Gouyet; 43 45 coal to D. Pedro II railway.

MONTVIDEO—Swed lug *Laurel*; 208 tons; Rönner; 14 45 sundries to W. R. McNiven.

JUNE 12.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug *Adda J. Bonner*; 463 tons; Berry; 45 45 sundries to Phillips Brothers & Co.

SATILLA River—Nor bk *Ferdin*; 610 tons; Nielsen; 53 45 pine to order.

NEWPORT—Fr ship *Acouagna*; 691 tons; Jubanc; 44 45 coal to D. Pedro II railway.

BAHIA—Fr bk *Alyria*; 265 tons; Gabisin; 10 45 salt to Vivva Leone, Miranda & Co.

JUNE 13.

CARDIFF—Br bk *Almadrail*; 729 tons; Roberts; 52 45 coal to Leith—Nor bk *Erste*; 642 tons; Fritz; 49 45 coal to João Pisagua—Br bk *Salomon*; 1163 tons; Gould; 49 45 in distress bound for Falkland.

—The Br bk *Salomon*, Gould master, bound from Pisagua to Falkland, with nitrate, put in here in distress on the 13th inst.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 4.

NEW YORK—Nor bk *Laurel*; 533 tons; Silversen; coffee.

JUNE 7.

FALMOUTH Co.—Den lug *Pauilens Haab*; 153 tons; Nielsen; coffee.

PACIFIC—Fr bk *Tijuna*; 826 tons; Chevalier; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br lug *Baltic*; 438 tons; Bradshaw; do.

JUNE 8.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Alice*; 296 tons; Gayle; coffee.

PANAMA—Ger bk *Jürgen*; 300 tons; Reckhardt; ballast.

JUNE 9.

CAPR HART—Fr bk *Cherbourg*; 749 tons; Ynos; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br bk *Isabel*; 579 tons; Lewis; do.

NEW YORK—Nor bk *Alarid*; 487 tons; Hansen; coffee.

JUNE 11.

NEW YORK—Br ship *Arklow*; 1497 tons; Sandford; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug *Pratilla*; 612 tons; Bonner; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Yamoyden* coffee.

CHANNEL F. Co.—Br lug *Wesley* do.

BAHIA—Br lug *Lottie* ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor ship *Prince Albert* do.

FRIGATES AND CHARTERS.

There has been very little doing. The only charters reported are:

Nor lug *Draughting Sophie*, coffee to New York, 155, Nor bk *Zarika* and Nor bk *Asha*, salted hides to Channel Co. former at 305, latter at 305 6d. Also *Sachse*, cotton from Mexico to Liverpool, 34d in full.

Freights—Steamer:

New York..... 300 per lag

New Orleans..... do

London..... 352 per ton

Havre..... 305 do

Antwerp..... 352 do

Hamburg..... 30-352 do

Bordeaux..... 35 65 do

Marseilles..... 35 65 do

Genoa..... 35 65 do

United States, North..... 176-176 per ton

do South..... nominal 150-200 do

Channel F. Co..... 276-352 do

Lisbon F. Co..... do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

America..... Oporto

Arctic..... Newcastle 27 Apr

Actie..... Grangemouth 23 Apr

Agnes Barlow..... Baltimore 23 Apr

Albion..... Cardiff 23 Apr

Almadrail..... Clyde 15 Apr

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Hamburg

Africa..... Oporto

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Liverpool 13 May

Almadrail..... Pensacola

Almadrail..... Hamburg

Almadrail..... Newport 20 Apr

Almadrail..... Newport

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Almadrail..... Cardiff

Isabel.....	Lisbon.....	3 May
John.....	Cardiff.....	3 May
Ligier.....	Oporto.....	8 May
Lucie Barrell.....	Cardiff.....	..
Mexico.....	Westwick.....	..
Almadrail.....	Newport.....	..
Almadrail.....	Cardiff.....	..
Almadrail.....	Pensacola.....	12 May
Almadrail.....	Brusswick.....	6 May
Almadrail.....	Baltimore.....	..
Almadrail.....	Liverpool.....	22 Apr
Almadrail.....	New York.....	..
Almadrail.....	Cardiff.....	..
Almadrail.....	Marselles.....	..
Almadrail.....	Cardiff.....	..
Almadrail.....	London.....	21 May
Almadrail.....	Newport.....	..
Almadrail.....	New York.....	..
Almadrail.....	Antwerp.....	..
Almadrail.....	Cardiff.....	..
Almadrail.....	Liverpool.....	7 May
Almadrail.....	Liverpool.....	..
Almadrail.....	Liverpool.....	..
Almadrail.....	Newcastle.....	12 May
Almadrail.....	Cardiff.....	..
Almadrail.....	Marselles.....	..
Almadrail.....	Newcastle.....	14 Apr
Almadrail.....	Richmond.....	22 Apr
Almadrail.....	Brusswick.....	..
Almadrail.....	Namcos.....	28 Apr
Almadrail.....	Brusswick.....	4 May
Almadrail.....	Namcos.....	23 Apr
Almadrail.....	Oporto.....	7 May
Almadrail.....	Cardiff.....	..
Almadrail.....	New York.....	..
Almadrail.....	Grangemonth.....	7 May
Almadrail.....	Pensacola.....	..
Almadrail.....	London.....	..
Almadrail.....	Rangoon.....	2 Apr
Almadrail.....	Newport.....	4 May
Almadrail.....	Pensacola.....	..

[illegible]

## Shipping.

## THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1868Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.  
For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

## Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottavio.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua Visconde de Albuquerque.HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund..... £ 440,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua Visconde de Albuquerque.COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks  
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marujas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swarwick &amp; Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION  
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swarwick &amp; Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

## Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN  
GOVERNMENTS.

## June Departures:

## To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Hercules via Santos..... June 17th  
Kefler..... " 18th  
Bazil (Loading also in Santos)..... " 23th

## To Southampton:

Leipzig..... June 15th  
Hercules..... " 23th

## For Other Ports:

Delambre..... June 10th

## To Rio Grande Ports:

Cruzeiro..... Every  
or Carving..... WednesdayLAMPART & HOLT;  
21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND &amp; Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to  
Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1º de Março

Broker—Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 15	Tamar	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp—calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo
" 29	Neva	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 10th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay.

The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 5th and 24th of every month.

For freight and passages apply to  
R. W. MAY, Superintendent,  
Rua do General Camara No. 2,  
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Albuquerque)UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL  
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK  
FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 18th July.  
ALLIANCE, Capt. Beers, 11th Aug.

The fine packet

## ADVANCE,

Captain LORD,

will sail 25th June at 10 a. m. for

## NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,

(entering the two last named ports)

Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

## Reduced Passages

To Liverpool.....	cabrio	steering
" New York.....	\$220	gold
" " & back.....	\$145	\$78
" " & back.....	\$250	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marujas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

## Banks.

ENGLISH BANK  
OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO  
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos,  
São Paulo and Porto Alegre.Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 190,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,  
and transacts every description of Banking business.LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO  
AND NEW YORK.Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,  
LONDON.Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,  
PARIS.Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,  
HAMBURG.BANCO INTERNACIONAL  
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President

Visconde de Figueiredo

Managing Director

Edward Herdman, Esq.

This bank draws on  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London  
Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—ParisDeutsche Bank..... { Hamburg  
Berlin  
Frankfurt a/ Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banca Generale, and agencies, { Rome  
Genoa  
Milan  
and other Italian citiesBanco Hipotecario de Es- { Madrid  
pagna, and agencies, { Barcelona  
Cadix  
MalagaBanco de Portugal, and { Tarragona  
agencies, { Valencia  
and other cities in Spain and the Canary IslandsEnglish Bank of the River { Lisbon  
Plate, Limited, { Oporto  
and other Portuguese citiesMessrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... Buenos Ayres  
Montevideo  
New York

Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same in agreed form. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents of  
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Touchstone Edition, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Langstrot's Rubber Stamps.

Despatch A. Kinsman's, Pease &amp; Lubin's and Royal Penmanship and Pen's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 &amp; 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

## WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES &amp; Co.

## WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Domo and Lisbon wines of the best qualities, in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. LEMOS GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELIER &amp; Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

B. REMY MARTIN &amp; Co., Exporter of Cognac

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Brandy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne, Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTREET,

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor  
Caixa no Correio No. 906, Rio de Janeiro.

## D. K. POMROY &amp; Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ship and Steamship stores.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.

No. 1, Rua de Belém.

P. O. Address: Caixa 24, Parí, Brazil.  
Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará."

## FOR SALE.

Steam Crane—A twelve-ton Steam Derrick Crane, with chain, 6 tipping buckets and 40 feet jib—all complete.

Chain and Contractor's Pumps—A six-inch, double-headed hand pump; an eight-inch with T hub for power; one four-inch and one six-inch chain, with gas metal bearings, fast and loose pulleys

No reasonable offer refused. Further particulars by

15-18, GAS COMPANY, São Paulo.

FAHNESTOCK'S  
"B. A."  
VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

## THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1887 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from their will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 25% for additional space and time.

## TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000  
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A.

Typ. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.